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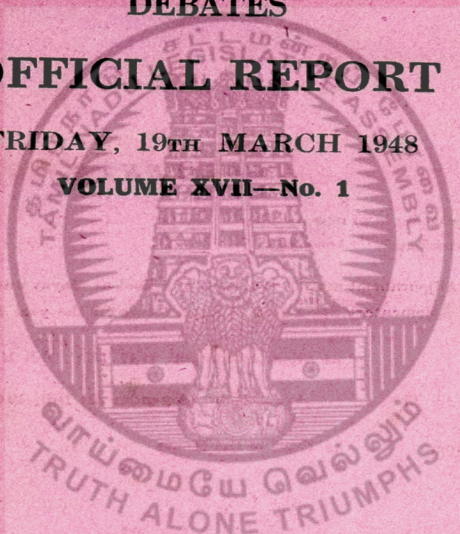


**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH 1948

VOLUME XVII—No. 1



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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

EIGHTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

Volume XVII (Nos. 1-7).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 19th March 1948.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR) in the chair.

I.—SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBER.

The following new member was sworn in :—

K. Muhammad Rahmat-ul-la Sahib Bahadur.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

The Government Girls' High School, Mayavaram.

* 38-B Q.—DR. V. K. JOHN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any truth in the report in the Press that the Government Girls' High School at Mayavaram will be closed from the next academic year or that its management will be handed over to a private body or to the municipal council if they accept the charge?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“ The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee has recommended that all uneconomic schools, be they Government or aided, for boys or girls which have less than twenty pupils per class on the average should be closed and that if a local body or private agency comes forward to start or run a school or is prepared to manage an existing Government school, it should be enabled to do so. This recommendation was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Public Instruction has suggested that certain schools may be closed or transferred to other managements in view of this recommendation. No orders of Government have been passed on the matter yet. The matter is under consideration.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I know whether there are any other schools, the closing of which is under the consideration of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“ Owing to the recommendation of the Reorganization and Retrenchment Committee that uneconomic schools should be closed down, notices have been given to many schools and they number about 18 at present.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I know whether the Government Girls' High School, Mayavaram, is one of the institutions to which notice has been given, that it will be closed? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ I thought that I had answered this question in my reply to his original question.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ May I know what is the present strength of the school? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ I am unable to give that information, Sir, at present. If the hon. Member will put a separate question, the information will be obtained, and supplied to the hon. Member.”

Dacoity in Nadichagi village.

* 38-A Q.—SRI N. SANKARA REDDI (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao) : Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has perused the report about a dacoity and murder committed by a gang from the Nizam's Dominions in the village of Nadichagi in Bellary district, published in the *Indian Express* of 28th February 1948 at page 5 (column 2);

(b) whether the Government have received an official report about the same from the District Magistrate of Bellary; and

(c) what action the Government have taken thereon and what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such raids and inspire confidence in the villages?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) Yes.

“ (c) The Agent-General for India in Hyderabad has been apprised of the incident and asked to take up the matter with the Hyderabad Government. The Government of India have also been informed and they also have instructed the Agent-General to lodge a strong protest with the Hyderabad Government and to claim compensation. The Government are taking suitable measures to prevent such incidents and to instil confidence in the villages.”

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that the Devanadugu village near Kurnool was looted on the 15th instant? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Every instance that has come to the notice of the Government has been reported to our Agent-General at Hyderabad and to the Government of India and they are taking suitable action.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I ask, how long are we to put up with these incidents, Sir? ”

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I would tell the hon. Member that if he has a friend in the Dominion Legislature, he might be asked to put a question to the States Minister in that House."

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" May I know, if the Government will consider the question of giving relief to the people who are reduced to poverty overnight? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If applications are made, the Government will examine the question."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have taken necessary steps to strengthen the security staff in those areas near Nadichagi village which are in troubles in the Bellary district? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Platoons of Malabar Special Police are being moved to these areas, Sir."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" May I know, when was the dacoity committed? Is it when the Security Police was there, or when the Security Police was at a distance? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As far as I know, the incident took place two days before it was reported in the *Indian Express*. Evidently, the Security Police was not at the station at the time of the incident."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the Police was at the spot when the dacoity and murder was taking place, or whether it reached the spot after the dacoity was committed? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, Sir, evidently at the time of the incident, the Security Police was not there; otherwise, it would have prevented the incident. As a matter of fact, the report which we have sent to the Government of India and the Agent-General at Hyderabad contains all these details."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, if the dacoity was committed, it must have been committed on a certain hour on a certain day and the report of the Special Police must have contained this information. May I know when was the dacoity committed? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member's question is going a little beyond the details contained in the information given. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" I want to know when the murder and dacoity was committed. Was it when the Special Police was there or that the dacoity was committed, because of the absence of the Special Police? "

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I have given all the information that I possess, Sir.”

Officers competent to search without a warrant.

* 39 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the departments of Government whose officers are authorized to carry out inspections and investigations into private houses and premises without a search warrant; and

(b) from whom such authority is obtained before such inspections and investigations are conducted, and on what sources of information is action taken?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ (a) Officers of the Police, Excise, Customs, Salt, Revenue, Prohibition, Commercial Taxes, Forest, Civil Supplies, Public Health, Textiles, Industries and Electrical Engineering departments mentioned in column 2 of the paper ^a placed on the table of the House are authorized to carry out inspections and investigations without a search warrant.

“ (b) In most cases the officers carrying out the inspections and investigations are empowered to act on their own authority. The officers from whom such authority is obtained in the remaining cases are mentioned in column 3 of the paper placed on the table of the House. Action is taken *suo moto* by competent officers on information received from any source *prima facie* reliable.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, from the statement laid on the table, referring to items 11, 20 to 22 and 24 to 26, may I know who are the officers who have been authorized either by the Central Government or by the Provincial Government? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is put down against the item itself that ‘ A Police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, or any person specially authorized by the Provincial Government in this behalf,’ and similarly with regard to the other items also, the ranks of officers of the various departments who actually carry out the inspections and investigations without search warrants are given.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know if there are any officers authorized by the Provincial Government in respect of these five provisions? I am sure, the Government do not propose to authorize every officer.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The hon. Member may be certain that the Government will authorize only those people in whom they have confidence.”

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Decontrol of millets in the Ceded districts.

* 40 Q.—SRI N. SANKARA REDDI (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether decontrol of millets in the Ceded districts as from 28th December 1947 was duly promulgated and communicated to all the authorities in the districts concerned;

(b) whether one M. Siddayya was arrested by the Police of Bellary at 2 a.m. on 29th December 1947 and kept in Police lock-up till 9 a.m. on that day for bringing millets into the town of Bellary;

(c) whether a large crowd was collected at the Police station of Brucepet, Bellary, and made representations to the Police to the effect that the arrest was improper as millets had been decontrolled;

(d) whether the Police authorities stated that they had not received any intimation about it and hence they made the arrest; and

(e) what action the Government have taken in respect of the arrest made by the Police on that date?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) Yes; to all officers under the administrative control of the Collector.

“(b) On a report made by two constables at midnight on 28th December 1947 that M. Siddayya was importing $4\frac{1}{2}$ bags of cholam to Bellary town, the Sub-Inspector of Brucepet Police station arrested M. Siddayya at about 12 midnight but immediately released him on bail. The stocks of cholam seized by him were released at 9 a.m. on 29th December 1947, i.e., within twelve hours of the seizure.

“(c) At 9 a.m. on 29th December 1947 merchants and others came to the Brucepet Police station and represented to the Sub-Inspector that as the decontrol of millets had been promulgated by tom-tom the grain seized from M. Siddayya should be released. This was done by the Sub-Inspector after verifying the truth of the representation made by the merchants, from the Collector's bungalow by phone. As Brucepet Police station is situated in the heart of the town, which is the busiest place, a crowd must have naturally collected at the Police station.

“(d) As the Sub-Inspector of Police was not officially made aware of the orders promulgated regarding the decontrol of millets he arrested M. Siddayya on the bona fide belief that he had committed an offence of importing rationed articles to a statutorily rationed area.

“(e) The Sub-Inspector of Brucepet Police station who was not aware of the decontrol of millets prior to the intimation given to him to this effect by the merchants and others at the Police station at 9 a.m. on 29th December 1947, arrested M. Siddayya on account of a mistake of fact and the District

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Superintendent of Police has been asked to satisfy himself that the action of the Sub-Inspector was on bona fide mistake of fact and done in good faith. The fact that the grains were being removed at about midnight seems to have aroused the suspicion of the Sub-Inspector."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" By whom was the tom-tom done? Was it done before the Police station? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The tom-tom was done by the Revenue authorities. It was meant to every one in the town, including the Sub-Inspector of Police."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" When this tom-tom was put up by the Revenue authorities; was it not communicated to the Police Sub-Inspector? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Sir, the tom-tom was for the information of the public. But it is difficult to say whether it was within the hearing of the Sub-Inspector or the Police station."

Grant of bonus by the Government of India for procurement of grains.

* 41 Q.—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of India have promised a bonus of eight annas per maund of grain, procured in this Province from the surplus areas for this kharif year; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to distribute manures freely to the producers as bonus who have surrendered grains in the surplus areas for the value of the amount granted by the Central Government as bonus?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" (a) Yes—in the Press Note ^a announcing the revised food policy published on 10th December 1947.

" (b) This Government have not yet decided as to how the amount promised to be granted by the Government of India as bonus should be utilized. The question will be examined in due course."

3-15
p.m. SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" Will the Government give due weight to the Press Communiqué of the Government of India, dated 8th December 1947, and supply at concessional rates manures and other commodities essential for production of foodgrains."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Bonus is being given by the Government of India and the hon. Member may rest assured that such instructions as are issued by the Government of India have been followed."

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Military buildings acquired by the Government.

* 42 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the list of military buildings in the Province, which the Government have acquired and the price paid in each case;

(b) whether any and which, of the said buildings were on private lands;

(c) if so, whether the Government have acquired any and which of the said lands and paid any and what amounts as compensation (in each case);

(d) for what purposes the Government propose to use the buildings (in each case);

(e) whether any, and which of the buildings are vacant at present;

(f) whether the Government propose to let them out to the public;

(g) whether the Government have drawn up any scheme for utilizing the military buildings in Avadi Base;

(h) if so, the main points of the scheme; and

(i) at what stage the scheme is, and the reasons for the delay in putting the scheme into execution?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) & (d) The information is given in a statement^a laid on the table of the House.

“(b) Except in the case of the Meat Dehydration Factories at Anantapur and Ranipet, the A.F.T.T. Camp, Guindy, and the sheds in the King George Hospital Compound, Vizagapatam, the camps referred to under clause (a) above are mostly on private land.

“(c) The Government have not yet acquired the lands. Proposals are under consideration.

“(e) Items (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (viii), (ix), (x) and some of the buildings in item (vi) in the statement referred to in clause (a) above are vacant now.”

“(f) No, Sir.

“(g) to (i) A suggestion was made to utilize the Avadi Base for housing people such as clerks and industrial workers. But no such scheme has been worked out yet in the absence of specific information as to the portions that will be declared surplus and when they will be available.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“I see from the statement laid on the Table of the House that over six lakhs of rupees have been spent in purchasing the Naval Stores Depot, Chromepet. May I know, Sir, whether high prices had to be paid on account of competition?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Sind Government was prepared to pay as much, if not more."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what is the Institute of Technology referred to? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Naval Stores Depot, Chromepet, are a series of sheds that were constructed by the military and we have now purchased them. Some of the buildings and sites are to be sold to the Madras Institute of Technology, which is an institution recently started."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Will the Government try to take over the buildings available in Avadi and make them a suburb so that the present housing shortage in Madras would be relieved? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" That question would arise when those buildings are declared surplus and are available to us."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Will the Government enter into correspondence with the Government of India to use Avadi as a suburb? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" We have already addressed the Government of India. They have not declared them as surplus, and so we cannot proceed further."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether this Government have represented to the Government of India that none of the buildings should be declared surplus without their knowledge? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Have the Government considered whether the buildings declared surplus, so far, would be suitable for housing schemes? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" So far as the buildings that have been declared surplus, none of them would be suitable for house-building schemes."

Selection of men over forty for Government service.

* 43^Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government servants who have completed the age of forty are eligible for appointments as (i) Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, (ii) Taluk Supply Officers, (iii) Textile Officers and (iv) Assistant Rationing Officers;

(b) whether, as in the case of Deputy Tahsildars, these selections from men over 40 are made by the Board of Revenue and, if not, by whom are these selections made and why;

(c) how many such selections were made during the last official year from the age groups of 40 to 45, 45 to 50 and 50 to 55 respectively;

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(d) how many of these men were qualified for the post of Deputy Tahsildars and how many were not; and

(e) whether any uniform principle is adopted in the case of these selections?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“(a) All the posts referred to are temporary posts and no age-limit has been prescribed in respect of any of those posts.

“(b) The Board of Revenue is the selecting authority in the case of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Rationing Officers. The Collector is the selecting authority in the case of Taluk Supply Officers and Assistant Textile Control Officers. Prior to December 1946, the Provincial Textile Commissioner was the selecting authority in the case of Assistant Textile Control Officers.

“(c)

Category.	Age groups of			Total.
	40-45	45-50	50-55	
Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.	8	6	3	17
Taluk Supply Officers ..	80	17	1	98
Textile Control Officers.	8	..	1	9
Assistant Rationing Officers.	6	7	1	14

“(d) Out of the 138 men referred to above, 108 were qualified for appointment as Deputy Tahsildars.

“(e) Except in the case of Assistant Commercial Tax Officer no uniform principle has been laid down. The appointing authorities are trusted to make the most suitable choice. Selection to the post of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are, however, governed by certain temporary rules issued in 1939. Appointment to these posts are made by transfer from the category of Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Inspectors of Excise and by promotion of clerks in the Commercial Taxes Department, who have worked in that department for a period of not less than two years. The question of framing fresh rules for the recruitment to the posts in the Commercial Taxes Department is under the consideration of the Government.”

Manufacture of caustic soda in the Province.

* 44 Q.—SRI M. K. SUNDARARAMA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of caustic soda factories in our Province; their monthly production in tons from 1940 onwards and their selling prices;

(b) the quantity in tons released for consumption in the Province to (1) yarn and cloth dyers, (2) soap manufacturers and (3) to other textile purposes;

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(c) whether the Government have fixed any ratio in regard to quantity for distribution;

(d) whether caustic soda manufactured by the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation have been found inferior and weaker in strength when compared to imported caustic soda; if so, whether the Government have advised them to improve the quality;

(e) whether the Government have received any proposals from private firms and Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation regarding erection of new additional plants for increasing the production of caustic soda;

(f) whether the bleaching powder manufactured by the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation has very low chlorine content relative to imported bleaching powder;

(g) whether the selling agents of Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation are compelling the yarn and cloth dyers to take for each pound of caustic soda four to five times of bleaching powder; and

(h) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to advise them to supply caustic soda alone without the accompaniment of bleaching powder to yarn and cloth dyers while they do not require bleaching powder?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) The Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, Mettur, is the only Company which manufactures caustic soda in this Province. Information regarding the monthly production of the Company is not available. The annual production of the Company during the years 1941–44 was as given below :—

Year.	Production per year.
	TONS.
1941	369
1942	883
1943	1,316
1944	1,223

A statement^a showing the rates charged by the Company is placed on the Table of the House.

“(b) The information is not available as the distribution was not effected through this Government.

“(c) The Provincial Government have not fixed any ratio but the Central Government has been giving directions to stockists.

“(d) The strength depends on the extent of concentration, which again will depend on available facilities and the demand. No instructions have been issued by this Government regarding the quality of the product.

“(e) Yes.

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“(f) Some complaints have been received to this effect.

“(g) No.

“(h) The question does not arise.”

Supply of newspapers to the office of Inspector of Local Boards.

* 45 Q.—SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that several newspapers, daily and weekly, are supplied to the office of the Inspector of Local Boards at Government cost during the period from 1944–47 and if so, whether they are made available daily for the office staff or for the members of public visiting the office of the Inspector of Local Boards; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the old or used newspapers are sold and, if so, the amount realized by sale of newspapers during 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 and whether the Government will place on the table of the House a statement of the dates of credit of the sale-proceeds during the same period?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“(a) Dailies but no weeklies were subscribed for by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards at Government cost during the period 1944–47 for official reference by himself and also by the office staff as and when required. They are not intended for being read by members of public visiting the office.

“(b) The old papers are sold. Some of them were lost through theft which occurred at the end of 1944. The remaining papers and those of 1945 and 1946 were sold to the Salvation Army at concessional rates. The proceeds, namely, Rs. 8-1-0 was credited to Government, on 1st October 1947. The other old papers are pending sale from 6th January 1948. since the Government contractor has not yet turned up, in spite of notice.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“Is it at the discretion of the officer, either in this office or in any other office under the Government, to get so many newspapers, either weekly or daily?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“It is left to the discretion of the officer.”

Constitution of an Expert Committee for reorganizing the Engineering Colleges.

* 46 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have constituted any expert Committee for reorganizing the Engineering Colleges in the Province;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what the constitution and terms of reference to the Committee are;

(c) whether the Committee have submitted their conclusions on the subjects referred to them;

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(d) if so, whether the Government have taken action on any of the recommendations; and if so, what the nature of such action is;

(e) whether the Engineering Colleges have been provided with all the equipment necessary; and

(f) whether the Government propose to depute any officer to foreign countries to study and purchase the necessary equipment?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“(a) & (b) In G.O. No. 1213, Education,^a dated the 18th June 1946, the Government constituted an Expert Committee consisting of eighteen persons to advise them on matters relating to the new Engineering Colleges. The Committee was requested to consider the following matters and send a report to Government :—

- (i) the specialized courses of studies to be provided in the Colleges, account being taken of the courses of studies in the existing Colleges,
- (ii) the permanent arrangements to be made for the location of the colleges, e.g., site, buildings, etc.,
- (iii) the staff to be employed, and
- (iv) other cognate matters.

Under G.O. No. 1829,^b Education, dated the 19th August 1947, the Government constituted a Standing Advisory Board for Technical Education and the Expert Committee was dissolved. The Expert Committee had appointed a Sub-Committee to draft proposals with regard to building, staff and equipment for the new Engineering Colleges. The Government have decided that the Sub-Committee alone may be continued and that its report may be placed before the Advisory Board for Technical Education.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) The Expert Committee recommended that a Standing Advisory Board for Technical Education should be constituted and this recommendation was accepted and the Board constituted under G.O. No. 1829, Education, dated the 19th August 1947.

“(e) Provision has been made in the budget for the purchase of the necessary equipment and they are being purchased as and when they become available.

“(f) No.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Committee constituted under G.O. No. 1213, Education, dated 18th June 1946, had not submitted even an interim report before the Standing Advisory Board for Technical Education was constituted? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“ They have sent a report, Sir.”

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Financial position of District Boards and Municipal Councils.

* 47 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the examination of the finances of the municipalities and local bodies has disclosed that some of them cannot afford to pay the revised rates of salaries and give retrospective effect to revised scales from January 1947;

(b) what those municipalities and local bodies are; and

(c) whether the Government propose to make up the deficit on this account by suitable grants?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“(a) & (b) The Hon. Member presumably refers to the financial position of the district boards and municipal councils to introduce the revised scales of pay sanctioned for teachers in schools under their control. The financial position of almost all the district boards and municipal councils is not sound.

“(c) The Government do not however propose to make up the full deficit on this account by grants. However, to put them in funds, they have sanctioned the enhancement of the rate of education tax and have given advances to enable the district boards and municipal councils to introduce the revised scales of pay for teachers in elementary schools. They have also, with a view to enable local bodies to meet the extra cost involved in the adoption of the revised scales of pay for the staff in secondary schools sanctioned the payment of teaching grants on the basis of half the net cost of maintenance of the schools in lieu of the fixed lump sum subsidies paid hitherto. This has afforded the necessary financial relief and the revised scales of pay have been adopted by all local bodies.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“In view of the answer that the financial position of almost all the district boards and municipal councils is not sound, will the Hon. Minister, instead of giving them advances to make up the deficit, make it a grant? The advances will never be recoverable.”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“It is open to the Government to do whatever in future. But at present they have granted only advances.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Supply of rice and millets in rationed areas.

6 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number of people to whom rice was supplied in each of the statutory rationed areas of the various districts of this Province as on the 1st December 1947; and the quantity so supplied for each area;

(b) the number of people to whom rice was supplied in the non-statutory rationed areas of the various districts on the aforesaid date; and the quantity so supplied;

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(c) the number of people to whom millets and other foodgrains (other than rice) was supplied to each of the statutory rationed areas and in the non-statutory rationed areas of the various districts of the Province as on 1st December 1947; and the quantity so supplied; and

(d) the population in each of the statutory rationed areas of the various areas of the various districts as also the non-statutory rationed areas of the same as on 1st December 1947?

A.—Statements showing the ration card population and the quantities of rice, millets and other foodgrains supplied in the statutory and non-statutory rationed areas as on 1st December 1947 are placed on the table of the House.* On 1st December 1947 statutory and informal rationing was in force in all the areas of this Province and the ration card population was divided into four categories, viz. :—

- (1) rice eaters;
- (2) mixed diet eaters;
- (3) millet eaters; and
- (4) wheat or bread eaters.

Statistics regarding the number of persons who took their rations entirely in the shape of grains other than rice is not available.

Petrol quota for the Province.

7 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of petrol allotted by the Central Government for Madras Province for each quarter since 1st November 1946;

(b) the quantities of petrol distributed by the Madras Government in each quarter to the following categories of vehicles—

- (i) motor cars;
- (ii) lorries;
- (iii) buses; and
- (iv) other vehicles.

(c) whether any and what vehicles are classed as “essential” for the purpose of petrol rationing and if so, the basis of such classification;

(d) what is the position as regards stock and supply of petrol, at present:

(e) whether the Government have made any and what representations to the Central Government for increased allotment of petrol to this Province, and if so—

- (1) the grounds on which such representations were based;
- (2) the nature of the answers received;

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- (f) how and in what manner, the Government propose to make cuts in petrol rations (in the case of each class of vehicle);
 (g) whether 'essential' vehicles will be affected by such cuts and to what extent; and
 (h) how long such cuts in petrol rationing are likely to continue?

A.—(a) Please see statement ^a appended.

(b) Please see statement ^b appended.

(c) In the case of motor cars a list of essential users has been prescribed with reference to the nature of work or business done by them. As regards lorries, no classification has been made but rations are issued with due regard to the nature of work done by such vehicles and the general petrol position. Priority is shown in the following order:—

- (1) Vehicles engaged in the transport of foodgrains and fuel.
- (2) Vehicles engaged on construction works under contract with Government, local bodies or any public body.
- (3) Vehicles exclusively engaged for the distribution of petrol and petroleum products.
- (4) Vehicles belonging to industrial concerns.
- (5) Public carriers used for transport of miscellaneous goods for public hire.
- (6) Ex-military lorries.

(d) The final quota allotted by the Government of India for this Province for the current quarter ending 30th April 1948 is 3,762,000 gallons. A reserve of 57,000 gallons is kept with the Provincial Rationing Officer and the remaining quantity has been allotted to the various classes of vehicles. The Government of India have also recently sanctioned a special allotment of 30,000 gallons for agricultural pumpsets.

(e) This Government have been making repeated requests to the Government of India to increase the petrol quota for the Province. When they were addressed in July 1947 the main grounds urged were that the vehicles of this Province have to cover longer distance than in other Provinces, that because of intensive rationing of foodstuffs and firewood, extra petrol was required for transport vehicles, that the fuel position was acute and consequently vehicles running on producer gas had to be reconverted into petrol driven vehicles and that the total number of vehicles had increased.

The Government of India were not inclined to accede to our requests because of the dollar difficulty and in view of the unprecedented world demand for

^a Printed as Appendix VII on page 52 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VIII on page 53 infra.

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motor spirit as a result of which oil companies in India had warned them to bring down civil consumption to the level prevailing during the February and May/July 1947 rationing quarters.

The Provincial Rationing Officer also addressed the Government of India in January last to increase the province's quota for the current quarter but the Government of India have stated that the present supply position of petrol does not permit of any enhancement of the quota. However, as a result of representations made by this Government recently, the Government of India have sanctioned a special allotment of 30,000 gallons for agricultural pumpsets in view of the acute food situation and the failure of the North-East Monsoon.

(f) The cuts made are as follows:—

Goods vehicles.—Ten per cent cut in the case of essential vehicles and 15 per cent in the case of others.

Supplementary rations.—A cut of 15 per cent has been made for essential users of motor cars and motor cycles and 33½ per cent for others.

(g) Essential vehicles and vehicles industries will be affected by a cut of only 10 per cent.

(h) The Government have no information at present.

Buses and lorries running for hire in the Vizagapatam district.

8 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of buses and lorries run for hire in the Vizagapatam district during 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947;

(b) how many of them are run on petrol and gas; and

(c) what the amount received from licence fees is?

A.—(a) Please see statement^a appended.

(b) Please see statement^b appended regarding buses. Information regarding lorries is not available.

(c) The hon. Member apparently refers to permit fees. The permit fees received during the years 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 were Rs. 1,864, Rs. 1,778, Rs. 6,328 and Rs. 2,848 respectively.

Number of students in Elementary Grade Training Schools.

9 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many students were admitted into the various Elementary Grade Training Schools in each district of the Province communitywar during the last twelve years; and

(b) how many of them have completed their training course?

^a Printed as Appendix IX on page 53 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix X on page 54 infra.

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A.—(a) & (b) The time and labour involved in the collection of this information will not be commensurate with the results and so the Government regret they are unable to furnish this information.

Admission in the Secondary Training Schools.

10 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many students were admitted into the various Secondary Grade Training Schools in each district of the Province communitywar during the last twelve years; and

(b) how many of them have completed their training course?

A.—(a) & (b) The labour and time involved in the preparation of this information will not be commensurate with the result and so the Government regret that they are not able to furnish the information.

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* CLOSURE OF SCHOOL
AT MAYAVARAM.

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, I rise to move for the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I have no notice, Sir.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I gave you (Chairman) notice, Sir. Rule 37 says that notice should be given to the President and not to the Leader of the House. Let the Hon. Leader of the House read the rule.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I am only informing you, Sir, that I have not received any notice.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, the rules provide that I should give notice only to the President.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Notice must also be given to the Government. Government have not received any notice. That is not proper.” 3.30 p.m.

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Under the rules, notice to the Government is not at all necessary. What is required is notice to the President.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Hon. the Minister concerned must also know.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, rule 36 says :

‘ A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President.’

[Dr. V. K. John] [19th March 1948]

Then, Sir, rule 37 says :

‘The right to move the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, etc.’

I may say, Sir, that one of these is not that the notice should be given to the Government. Then, Sir, rule 38 says :

‘A member desirous of moving a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall, before the commencement of the sitting of the Council at which he proposes to ask for leave of the House to make his motion, hand to the President a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed and obtain his consent to his asking for such leave to make the motion.’

This I have done. I have handed over to the President a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed in this House before the commencement of the sitting of the Council, and the Chairman himself has seen it.

“Then, rule 39 says :

‘After receiving such consent, leave of the Council to make the motion may be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon’

And rule 40 says :

‘If the President is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the House and ask whether the member has the leave of the House. If objection is taken, . . .’

“In this case, Sir, I am trying to assist the Government in getting a chance to explain their position with regard to this matter. I, therefore, hope that exception will not be taken. But, if my expectation is defeated, then the rule continues : ‘If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if eight or more members rise accordingly, (now, Sir, eight members are ready on this side of the House) the President shall intimate that the member has the leave of the House and that the motion will be taken up at 4 p.m. the same day. If less than eight members rise, the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House. A motion which fails to obtain the requisite support shall not during the same session be brought up again under rule 36.’ Therefore, Sir, no other adjournment motion can be brought during this session if this motion falls through. Then Sir, rule 41 says : ‘The debate on a motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, if not earlier concluded shall automatically terminate at 6 p.m. and thereafter no question can be put.’ Therefore, there are difficulties also if this motion is not allowed. The motion is in order and the matter is one which is agitating the minds of all ladies in the Presidency. . . .”

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The hon. Member is talking on the motion which is not yet before the House. He can only point out the rules for pressing his adjournment motion and not go into the merits of the question.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I am only explaining the rules, Sir.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The hon. Member should not go into the merits of the case.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ May I ask the Chairman when the notice of the adjournment motion was handed to you, Sir? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I received it at 2-30 p.m.” the

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ May I have a copy of the adjournment motion? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ You can have it.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—“ May I say just a few words to help the discussion on this question, Sir? ”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ The Hon. Minister may say whether he objects to the motion or not. If he objects, he can say why he objects, but he has no option to rise up in his seat to oppose the motion at this stage. First of all, the President must say whether the motion can be taken up at 4 p.m. to-day.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Therefore, the hon. Member wants me to ban the Education Minister from speaking. The Leader of the House or the Education Minister can speak on the matter.”

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, it is not my purpose to withhold any information. I am prepared to place all the information at the disposal of the Government before the House. It is not as if we are shirking our responsibility in this matter and are evading to give information on the matter. But, I must say that no definite action has been taken by the Government in the matter. The adjournment motion should be to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance and it must be a matter over which Government have issued orders. In this particular case, Government have not issued any orders. The Retrenchment Committee made certain recommendations but no orders have been issued on those recommendations and no notices have been given to any staff in any school and no schools were closed. I can give this information straightaway. No orders have been issued either by the Government or by the Director of Public Instruction to close any schools. Even if the municipalities are prepared to take over those schools, it could not be done immediately without any orders of Government. As I said already,

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Government have not come to a conclusion in the matter. Therefore, there is no matter of urgency before the House and therefore, no question of adjournment motion arises because there is no definite matter before the House. We are prepared to place all the available information on the matter before the House. There is no fear on the part of the Government to give information on the matter but there is no information because Government have not come to any conclusion on that matter. Since there is no matter of definite public importance, the adjournment motion does not arise."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. The matter must be one of urgent public importance. After all, what is the notice given by my hon. Friend? Again, the rule says that he should give a written statement about the motion. In the motion it is mentioned that it is about the reported closure of the Girls' School at Mayavaram. There is no closure so that there is no matter for discussion. The motion states that it is only reported closure of Girls' High School at Mayavaram. The closure is only reported closure and there is no actual closure of the school. The Retrenchment Committee made certain suggestions. Government have not taken any action on those suggestions and no notices were given. Since there is no closure of the school and since there is no notice at all, the adjournment motion is out of order."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The matter does not exist. Therefore, a matter of urgent importance cannot exist."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" It is a matter of importance and I say that this is the appropriate time to debate over this matter. It is a matter which is agitating the minds of the public and I do not see any reason why the Government should feel shy to enlighten the public and the people at large about this matter and say what steps they propose to take on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" In the face of the explanation given by the Government, I feel, there is no urgency in the matter and therefore, leave cannot be granted."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Then, may I request you to allow an half hour debate on this matter under rule 14 of the rules? The proviso to rule 14 says :

' That on notice given to the President at question time, the President may, in his discretion, allow half an hour after 5 p.m., or after the conclusion of the business of the day, whichever is earlier, to enable a member to raise a debate on any matter of urgent importance which has been the subject of a question on that day. No division shall be taken on such debate and such time shall not be available for the transaction of any other business.'

Sir, I think this is a matter which agitates the public mind, as has been pointed out in a letter written by the Women's Association. Moreover, a question was answered earlier in the day on

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this subject and therefore, you can grant leave to discuss this subject under rule 14. It will also give an opportunity to the Hon. the Education Minister to explain the position and quote statistics. If the Government want to satisfy the public on this matter, if they really want to give any information to the public who are agitated over this matter, they can take this opportunity of having a discussion under rule 14."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" You have already disallowed the adjournment motion, Sir. The same arguments will apply to this also. The hon. Member is harping upon the same question. The Education Minister just now said that there was no closure of any school. If my hon. Friend says that the report has got currency and the ladies got agitated over this question and that is the reason why he wants to raise a discussion in this House, then I say to him that he wants to raise a discussion only on imaginary fears. Moreover, Sir, all the available information, the Hon. Minister has given, and in an half-hour debate, it will not be possible for the hon. Member to adequately deal with the matter and it will not also be possible for the Government to reply to it. Therefore, Sir, as an half-an-hour debate on this matter will not be of any use and it will only inconvenience the members, I request you not to allow it."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The same principles which applied for refusing the adjournment motion apply here also. In addition, let me state that in an half-an-hour debate, it is not enough if the Leader of the Opposition alone speaks. The Government have got to reply also and for that purpose, half an hour is not enough. The Hon. the Education Minister stated that no orders have been issued and the Leader of the House says there is no urgency in the matter. Therefore, I think the half-an-hour debate is unnecessary."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I will speak for only five minutes."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Sir, several of us have got other engagements. We have got a Cabinet meeting at 5-15 p.m. and therefore, we cannot be here to carry on the debate after the House rises at 5 p.m. We are prepared to take up the question any other day."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I ask for an assurance that before the Government takes up a final decision in this most important matter, they will consult both the Houses and take the sense of both the Houses of the Legislature? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I cannot speak here for the other House. If the hon. Gentleman wants, Government are prepared to have an half-an-hour debate on this question, of which the hon. Member is so anxious. We shall find some time for that purpose."

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ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Sir, we certainly realize the importance of the Cabinet meetings. But, Sir, not less is the importance of the meetings of the Legislature.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Is it on the topic that we have now decided which the hon. Member is speaking? It is now closed and there is no need to discuss the subject further. The Hon. the Finance Minister will now present the Supplementary Statements of Expenditure for the year 1947-48.”

IV.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1947-48.

3-45
p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I present the Demands for Grants for further expenditure and detailed supplementary estimates thereof for the year 1947-48.

“ Copies of the demands have been laid on the Table of the House.

“ As the House is aware, two batches of Demands for Grants for further expenditure and the connected detailed supplementary estimates for this year were presented to the Legislature in September and December last. Those demands related to schemes of expenditure which were treated as ‘ new services ’ and the approval of the Legislature was obtained to the schemes by asking for token grants only. The present statement is the third and final one for this year.

“ As explained in the introductory memorandum to the supplementary statement of demands for grants, the present statement includes mostly demands on account of the insufficiency of the original grants concerned for expenditure on standing sanctions based on existing orders and commitments. Some demands for expenditure on new services sanctioned late in the current year and for which no supplementary grants have yet been presented are also included.

“ There are 31 Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account involving a total sum of Rs. 96.39,300 under Charged expenditure and Rs. 7,57,07,800 under Voted expenditure. Under other expenditure (i.e., capital outlay and loans and advances) there are 7 Demands involving a total sum of Rs. 34,600 under Charged expenditure and Rs. 5,09,36,100 under Voted expenditure. The number of demands and the amount would have been much smaller but for the fact that as a consequence of the transfer of power on the 15th August 1947 some items of expenditure mainly the pay, allowances and pensions of the officers previously appointed by the Secretary of State for India which were till then treated as charged expenditure have become votable from that date, as I have already explained in my budget speech. Corresponding to the increased expenditure under ‘ Voted ’ in this account, there are savings in the original appropriation under ‘ Charged,’ but, under the rules, no reappropriation can be made

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from Charged to Voted items and *vice versa*. It has therefore become necessary to make a supplementary demand under almost every grant. I would also draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that savings available under one Grant cannot be reappropriated to meet additional expenditure under another Grant. The position in regard to the total appropriation is now as follows :—

	Revenue account.		Other expenditure.	
	Charged.	Voted.	Charged.	Voted.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Original appropriation as in the budget for 1947-48.	375.96	4753.53	1.03	1079.64
Revised estimate for 1947-48.	405.87	5325.03	0.80	1481.19

The variations between the Budget Estimate for 1947-48 and the Revised Estimate for 1947-48 have been fully explained in my budget speech and in the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget for 1948-49. The final appropriation and the present supplementary demands for grants take into account factors which have come to notice after the Revised Estimates for 1947-48 were fixed in January last and new sanctions.

“ The explanatory note under each Grant gives the reasons necessitating the additional appropriation in each case. It will be seen that apart from the reclassification of Charged expenditure as Voted which I have already mentioned, one general reason for the increased appropriation asked for is the revision of the pay and allowances of non-gazetted Government servants. Though the revision of pay and allowances took effect from the 1st January 1947, the pay of the individuals in the revised scale in almost all cases was fixed and the enhanced pay including arrears was drawn only in the course of this year. The lump sum provision made in the budget for the current year for the revision of the salaries and allowances of non-gazetted Government servants has therefore proved to be inadequate. I hope that these general observations of mine together with the explanatory note under each Grant will make the position clear to the House.”

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS ALIYASANTANA BILL, 1947 (L.C. BILL NO. I OF 1948).

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, I move that—

‘ under rule 80 of the Madras Council Rules read with rule 111 (7) thereof, the leave of the House be granted to

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [19th March 1948]

the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Aliyasanthana Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1948) to hold its sittings at Mangalore and Udipi whenever the Committee thinks it necessary to do so.'

After the Select Committee met for the first time, we received a number of applications from persons for being examined and for giving evidence on this Bill. The Committee thought that, instead of asking all the witnesses to come to Madras, it would be easier for the Members of the Select Committee to have the Select Committee meetings at Mangalore and Udipi. It will suit the convenience of the Members of the Select Committee also as they are all from South Kanara. A similar motion was moved in the Assembly and approved by it. I move my motion here also."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is that—

' under rule 80 of the Madras Council Rules read with rule 111 (7) thereof, the leave of the House be granted to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Aliyasanthana Bill 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1948) to hold its sittings at Mangalore and Udipi whenever the Committee thinks it necessary to do so '."

SRI D. MANJAYYA HEGDE :—" Sir, I support this motion. I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill the Government should not make unnecessary delay. I do not know why Mangalore and Udipi taluks alone were selected for giving evidence. Other taluks also may like to give evidence. Anyhow I am supporting the Bill. The Bill has been before the public for a long time. Therefore, I do not think that we should spend much time in taking evidence since there were much criticisms, comments and suggestions."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I do not think that it is the intention of the Committee to go to many places and take evidence. There has been contention on the part of people who come under this system of law, that they should have their say before any decision is come to. Instead of asking witnesses to come here from 550 miles, the Committee is going to the district. Two places have been selected. Knowing the geographical position of the district, I think we can ask people who want to give evidence, to come to these two places."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, my Hon. Colleague has stated the reasons why the Select Committee have decided to take evidence in Mangalore and Udipi. We have decided to take evidence on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th April. There will be no delay in the matter at all. We propose to prepare the report and submit it as early as possible. There will be no difficulty at all."

The motion was put and carried.

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(2) THE MADRAS PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948
(L.A. BILL No. 11 OF 1948).

* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Sir, I move that—
the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1948), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration at once.”

The Bill is more or less a simple measure and it is intended to meet administrative difficulties. Clause 1 is a formal clause which prescribes the time when the various sections of the Bill shall come into force. Clause 2 provides for transport of liquor by road as well as by rail. Under the present clause 17, sub-clause (b), there is authority to transport liquor by railway administrations but not by road. It is intended that authority should be extended to transport by road as well. Clause 3 provides for exemption of the armed forces of the Dominion. There was an Act as passed by the Madras Government under the Advisers' regime, exempting members of the armed forces of the Dominion from the provisions of the Act. That Act ceased to be in force. It is now sought to make that general exemption to be applicable to members of the armed forces for a period of two years. It is hoped that after the expiry of this period, the Government of India may fall in line with the prohibition policy of the Government of Madras and there will be no need to exempt the armed forces from the Prohibition Act. Clause 4 provides for issue of licences to persons who possess and issue liquor to persons who hold permits. At the present time, as hon. Members of the House may be aware, permits are given to certain persons in special circumstances for the purpose of possessing and taking liquor. Until now, only certain parts of our Province have been dry. Therefore it is open to permit-holders to go to places where liquor is available and to purchase it. When the whole Province becomes dry, permission has to be given to persons in dry areas to possess liquor and issue it to those holding permits or licences. I, therefore, submit that this Bill is quite necessary and my motion may be accepted by the House.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is that—

the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1948), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration at once.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, I cannot congratulate the Government on the consistency with which they introduce legislation. Some years ago they passed an Act, the Madras Prohibition Act of 1937. The principle of that Act is that drinking is bad and an evil and that drinking leads to drunkenness. That Bill was drafted and passed through both the Houses. They took up the position that for anybody, drinking was bad. Now this country is in trouble and we are very much in need of the support of the

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armed forces. On them we depend for the security of the country. What do our Government propose to do? The Government want this House to pass an Act to give power to them to exempt the armed forces from the provisions of the Act. They want to permit the armed forces of the Dominion of India to take to drinking. I put it the other way. Is it proper for the Government of this Province, who are convinced that drinking is bad and should be prohibited in the Province, to allow the armed forces of the Crown to drink alcohol and suffer. The Government are not consistent in bringing forward this piece of legislation. If they are consistent and if they think that drinking is bad, they should be the first persons to see that there is strict enforcement of the Act and that the armed forces of the Crown on whom we depend for the security of the State are not exempted. On the other hand, my hon. Friend, the Minister, seems to think that it is very much to the good of the armed forces of the Crown and that it is conducive to their health to drink. Therefore, having no power to exempt them from the provisions of the Act, he has brought forward this Bill to enable the Government to allow the armed forces of the Crown to drink.

4 p.m.

" I say, Sir, there is not only no consistency, but there does not seem to be honesty in the previous Bill which admitted that drinking was bad and therefore it was prohibited. Now, Sir, I ask, if drinking was bad to the health of the armed forces of the Government, why should they be allowed to be ruined? Why do you want this power to exempt them? You believe it is good for them to drink and therefore, having no power to exempt them, you now want power to exempt them. I say, Sir, that if they believe in their intentions which guided the previous Bill, then, Sir, this Bill ought not to have been introduced.

" Now, Sir, there is another thing, which the Government confess. They confess not only they do not believe in the previous Bill, but they want the armed forces of the Crown should be healthy, energetic and therefore they want them to drink and want power to allow them to drink. Sir, I do not want to put the case higher than that.

" Sir, let us go further. The primary function of a Government should be this, and I want the Hon. Home Minister's attention to this and I shall wait till he finishes his conversation. Sir, the other day there was a ruling in the Assembly that members of the House should not even read books in that House. I want the attention of the Hon. Home Minister to what I am going to say, because it will interest him since he is in charge of order and security. Although the law did not allow them to drink from the passing of Act XXV of 1946, that is, from the 1st of October 1946, and although it has been in force from that day, the Act has clearly ceased to be in force from that date, as in practice the exemption has been regarded as continuing. That means, Sir, the Hon.

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Home Minister has allowed an infringement of the law from 1st October 1946 up to this time and they want that to be legalized. Sir, what was the Government doing when they passed the previous Act? Why should they not have enforced it on all, on the armed forces and on everybody including the Members of the Government, Congress members, members of the Opposition and the public? A law when once it is passed, should not be a respecter of persons. Now, Sir, there is a confession by the Hon. Minister who is responsible for this Bill that although the armed forces of the Crown came under the ban of the Act prohibiting them from drinking, still in practice, they allowed them to drink. Is this a Government keeping law and order in the Province? They come with this naked statement and they want to legalize an illegality which they were doing from the 1st of October 1946. I think, Sir, the Government cannot congratulate themselves on asking the Houses of the Legislature to give them permission to legalize an illegality to which they were responsible for such a long period. I, therefore, say, Sir, that this Act, which again is operative only till 1st October 1948, need not have been brought in at all and the time of this House, as well as of the other House, should not have been taken up. When they have continued this illegality for these two years, they could as well have continued it till 1st October 1948. Why take up the time of the House in introducing a Bill and passing it into an Act which will be in force only till 1st October 1948? Is it to legalize an illegality which they have allowed for so long a period as to-day? Because the Government have not got anything further than Bills like this questioning the purpose of a previous Bill, legalizing an illegal Act, they take up the time of this House and the other House in introducing such Bills. Sir, there is no use opposing this Bill or proposing an amendment, but I want this House to know how the time of the House is taken up. As my hon. Friend has stated, this is not a serious Bill. This is by itself proof of the insincerity of the previous Act, and they confess that for two years they were doing something illegal. Sir, they were doing something illegal before their very eyes and in practice it was never objected to. I say this Government could very well have kept quiet and allowed this practice for a few months more till the time this Bill if passed will be operative, i.e., till 1st October 1948. I say with great respect to my learned friend, this Bill is a useless waste of time so many times."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" You have wasted the time so many times."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, if drink is bad for the common people, it must be much more so in the case of the armed forces of the country. Now, Sir, the feeling is gaining ground among the people that the loss of revenue of 17 crores of rupees annually is nothing but a propaganda stunt. People feel that the Government are not really

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anxious. (The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan : 'Question.'). You may question it, there may be questions in this House, but every man in the street outside asks the question how this Government are justified in losing 17 crores of rupees and how this responsible Government is allowing the responsible officers of the army and members of the army to carry on drinking, while the other people are prevented from doing so. Let me draw the attention of the House to one important factor with regard to this. This country after we have attained Independence is not at peace. As a matter of fact, we are entangled in various directions—I do not want to mention the directions—and the situation out of the country is also very serious. I do not want to take this House to the situation outside in detail but from what we read in the newspapers, the news is not very happy and there are preparations everywhere in the other continents. America is preparing, Russia is preparing and preparations are being made in various parts of the world for the preservation of peace or to put it more bluntly for war. Such being the case, is our army to be simply allowed to drink, rest and enjoy and be hilarious when on occasions they have to be serious. That is the question that every man in the street is putting to this Government and what is the reply, Sir? The reply must be the reply of a responsible Government. You know, Sir, as well as I do, that because this Government have a majority in this House and in the other House they are able to carry things without caring for what is going to happen to them and to the general public when they go through the general elections. Whatever may be the result of it, Sir, the sincerity and honesty of a party must depend not on what it is going to do afterwards, but on what is happening to-day. The duty of a responsible party or a responsible Minister is not to see what is happening before you are elected to the Legislature in the next elections, but you must first satisfy your conscience. You must see whether drink is bad or good and if it is good, it must be good for the army and for everybody in the country. If it is bad, it must be bad for all, as well as the army. Sir, army must not be allowed to rest and be hilarious; they must not be allowed to enjoy; they must always be ready to protect the country, both in times of peace and during times of war. That must be its duty. If you are going to allow the army to drink, the question that the ordinary man will put to you and to the members of the Legislature and to the responsible people outside is, how dare you try to lose 17 crores of rupees when you are allowing the armed forces to drink. Instead of allowing the people to get this 17 crores why do you burden the country with heavy taxation. Then, Sir, the poor man who is not having his food and clothing, is deprived of all necessities and amenities on account of your wretched policy of Prohibition. Why did you have this policy at all. I say, Sir, so far as I am concerned, I am certainly in favour of Prohibition. As a Muslim, I am in favour of Prohibition; as an Indian, I am in favour of Prohibition. (The Hon. Mr. Daniel Thomas : 'Then why do

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you say it is a wretched policy? ') No, Sir, it is a wretched policy on the part of those people who seek Prohibition in the case of certain people and allow others to drink. It is then that the policy becomes wretched. It is a sacred policy so far as I am concerned, but you do not want people to follow this sacred policy. I am of course the follower of this sacred policy. (The Hon. Mr. Daniel Thomas: 'Sudden conversion?'). It is not sudden conversion, Sir. It is a conversion which happened more than thirteen hundred years ago. I was converted before I was born. My people were converted to this policy before they were born. We are prevented from touching even a drop of alcohol or liquor. That is our policy. I am glad this Government has taken upon itself to enforce that policy in this country. But unfortunately though we find that the policy is there, there is only lip-sympathy shown to the people and there is only propaganda and nothing but that. Because you are thinking that when next you go to the polls, you want to tell them, we have prevented people from drinking, we have preserved the health of the people and advocate the policy of Prohibition. But, what about the health of the army, which has got to be always alert and cautious? Well, Sir, if you are not going to allow the army to be strong, in that case, what I say is, this 17 crores of rupees are an extravagant waste and a great loss to the poor man who is unable to bear the burden. You must confess that there is no half-way-house in this Bill. Either you must confess that drink is good and in that case you should not lose 17 crores and if on the other hand, you say that drinking is bad, you should say, that no member of the army should drink. After all, is it going to improve them? No. On the other hand, they will lose the battle if you allow them to drink. If you allow an officer of the army to drink, he will be hilarious and become unconscious for a period when he will not be in a position to lead his army and when the enemy takes hold of the officer and his army, this House and all the Ministers will perhaps present an address to the army that enters this country. Such being the case, Sir, I want the Government to let us know whether drink is good or bad. As the Leader of my party has said, there is inconsistency in the policy of asking the armed forces to drink and preventing the people from drinking. If they think there is consistency in their policy, I would ask the Government at least to realize what the people outside will say. They will laugh at us to scorn and say, what is this Legislature that is preventing the poor people from drinking and themselves asking the armed forces to drink.

" There is one other point before I close, Sir, and that is in regard to the licences. Why should there be licences to rich people for drinking? The Hon. Minister for Prohibition has stated that if the whole area is not made dry, people may go to other places where liquor is sold and again enter into dry areas and begin to drink: and if that is prevented, then the whole country becomes dry. The fate of these people becomes pitiable and the

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Hon. Minister wants to have pity on them and says let those people have some little drink. That is his sympathy for these people. I do not of course object to his sympathy for people, provided the Hon. Minister thinks that drink is good. If it is not good, even for the sake of the dying patient, I will not allow it. Of course, that is my belief.

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“ Mr. Chairman, it may be a different thing to be a doctor. There are people who can understand things by commonsense. I can give you one instance though it may not be relevant to the point now under discussion. My father was in a semi-conscious state. A doctor who visited him prescribed some brandy for him. My father nodded his head signifying that he would not have it even a few minutes before his death. These are the things which should weigh with the Minister in carrying out the policy of prohibition. I can quote instances after instances where people do not drink even though they are advised to take it. If a man is going to die, a little bit of brandy will not certainly help him and conversely if he does not take it, it is not as if he will die. What I beg to submit is that such distinctions, discriminations and invidious distinctions should not be made in the case of rich people. Therefore, I say that these licences should not be given. Licences and permits should not be given and liquor, under no circumstances, be sold. I feel that there is inconsistency in the policy that the Government is adopting regarding prohibition. If it is intended to benefit people of the country, the people must realize that this Government is the people's Government and that they would not draw distinctions between the rich and the poor, between the army personnel and the ordinary individual. There is no distinction in a free country between an army man and an ordinary citizen. In a free country every citizen must be a member of the army. Whenever a fighting arises, every member of the public including your goodself should go to the front and help the army to fight the enemy against coming in. Therefore, there should be no distinction between the army and the ordinary citizen. If the Government really feels that prohibition is a good thing, that people should be prevented from drink, this Act is a redundant Act; it is unnecessary and, on the contrary, violates the very principle for which this Government stands committed. I, therefore, oppose strongly this amending Bill and feel that this Government must realize that these are the things which are going to do them very great harm when they come to face the electorate next time.”

* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Mr. Chairman, the Leader of the Opposition has led the attack in this matter and it has been followed up by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition is new to his office and there is a famous saying in Tamil, which I do not want to quote on the floor of the House, but in the beginning of his leadership he is indeed very vigorous in opposing the Bill. He himself conceded at the end of his speech that the whole thing is a waste of time. I entirely agree with him in the matter. In fact, I would have expected the Bill being gone through without any attack at all. There was a vigorous

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attack as to why the army should be given facilities. Let me tell him that the army is maintained by the Dominion of India and their disposal, stationing and commissariat arrangements are under the control of the Government of India and are generally under their charge. What the Government seeks to do is, if the Government of India authorizes the military people to be given liquor, necessary exemptions for that purpose should be given. We do not ask the military people to drink. There is no direction to them to that end. Only if the Government of India, the supreme authority in this country, which disposes of the forces within any prohibition area in our Province, make arrangements that their forces within any prohibition area should be supplied with liquor—it is a matter which falls within their responsibility and it finally rests in the hands of the Central Government—then, we say that they should be given exemption."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. Chairman, is the Government of India, a Congress Government, wedded to prohibition principles? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Mr. Chairman, I am sorry the Hon. Leader of the Opposition is not aware of the simple fact. I am sorry it has fallen to me to enlighten the Leader of the Opposition on such simple and elementary matters. I think these are matters too well-known to any person in this country to be explained. It is that the whole Government of India is a Congress Government actuated by Congress ideals. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition must be aware that we are an administering body and the governing body and therefore our measures are implemented in due time and in the proper context. The responsibility for placing these forces and placing these armies in particular areas, making provision for their food, drink and other things is the concern of the Government of India and therefore, it is, when the Government of India allow their forces to imbibe liquor, Government of Madras has a duty in this matter to exempt those forces from the necessary provisions of the Prohibition Act. My hon. Friend Dr. John says that we are inconsistent in our policy, viz., that we are, on the one hand, enforcing prohibition and at the same time are making people drink. If he had seen the Bill, he would have noted that we are now extending this Act only up to the first day of October 1948, viz., two years from the 1st October 1946, so that according to this provision of the present Bill, the exemption will be enforced on and up to the first day of October 1948. As it is, it has been decided that the whole Province will go dry on the 2nd October 1948 and so it is consistent with the policy that the whole Province should go dry. With that object, the Government is fixing 1st October 1948 as the outer date for exemptions so that the army may fall in line with the general policy. We hope and trust that the Central Government will fall in line with the general prohibition policy of the Madras Government and make the force dry on and after 1st October 1948. I submit, therefore, that there is absolutely no question of inconsistency. I would submit that this attitude of fastening arguments of inconsistency is the result of

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the narrow-minded outlook of some lawyers. Dr. John himself, as a lawyer, knows that fastening arguments on inconsistencies is the practice of certain lawyers in the mufassal areas."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I protest against the Hon. Minister's insinuation that lawyers are narrow-minded; my friend was a lawyer and is a lawyer and I protest against the insinuation."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I yield to none in my regard for the dignity of the legal profession. But what I said was that lawyers fastening their arguments on inconsistencies where none exists, instead of directing their attention to wider and larger issues, would be narrow-mindedness and I have the greatest respect and honour for the members of the legal profession that do not look at things in that manner."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Let the Hon. Minister take over the charge of narrow-mindedness upon himself being a lawyer."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I am glad, Sir, I do not belong to that tribe at all.

" Then the question was raised how the law had been allowed to be broken from the 1st October 1946. If you look at the provisions of the Prohibition Act of 1937, exemptions were provided and for licences to be issued. From 1937, the Board of Revenue have been issuing licences to canteen-holders enabling them to distribute liquor. Instead of giving it to individual canteen-holders, what we now seek is a general provision by which the members of the armed forces would be exempted from the operations of the Prohibition Act. Instead of carrying on the present practice, we think, as a matter of administrative convenience, a general provision like this should be useful and advantageous; there is no point at all in the argument advanced that there has been a breach of the law.

" Coming to the remarks of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, I fully share with him in his enthusiasm for prohibition. The Congress Ministry yield to none in their enthusiasm for the policy of prohibition; we are not moralists but we are administrators and that is why even in the Act of 1937 when the Hon. C. Rajagopalachari moved the Prohibition Bill in the Legislative Assembly enunciating the policy of prohibition, he also included provisions in it for exemptions, permits and licences. Dr. John, the Leader of the Opposition, certainly knows that for certain religious communities, namely, the Catholics, a certain quantity of wine in connexion with their religious practices has been permitted. Who is to store and who is to distribute these and the alcohol required for industrial purposes? Alcohol is used not merely for purpose of drink but for industrial and scientific purposes. There are many colleges and hospitals, and industrial institutions for whom alcohol in certain quantities is necessary. And that is why provision for exemption was made therein.

" Mr. Chairman, with reference to permits given to certain class of persons, my hon. Friend was indignant and angry."

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, righteously angry.”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Mr. Chairman, it is rather unrighteous anger, because he wanted to use it for mere opposition. If it was distinterested righteousness and anger combined, I can appreciate the position. I am sorry that it was not so. He wants to pervert the position as a means of attacking the Government and therefore, it is really unrighteous and such sort of opposition is immoral. So far as the question of permits to individuals is concerned, the Government yield to none in their desire to limit and at the same time, in course of time, abolish these licences. My hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader himself, said that some doctor advised that brandy should be given to his father. Regarding certificates from District Medical Officers that alcohol is necessary for certain kind of diseases, I have referred the matter to the Surgeon-General for his authoritative opinion as to the nature of the cases for which a prescription of alcohol is necessary and I am awaiting his report and on receipt of his report, Government will take necessary action to cut down or abolish the grant of liquor permits to any private individuals. My hon. Friend castigates the Government saying, why is this distinction between the rich and the poor. I do not know to what class my hon. friend classifies himself; whether he would call himself rich or poor.

“ Mr. Chairman, poverty is not a vice but hypocrisy is a vice. I would say that it is not a question as between the rich and the poor but the sick and the hale and healthy.

“ I would also submit that so far as Europeans are concerned, they have been all along staying in this country and they are going to stay hereafter as our guests. They are accustomed to this for a long time and therefore for the time being we have accepted to give licences for meeting the needs of the Europeans, and we do not want to enforce Prohibition in their cases also. In these circumstances, I do submit that the position taken by the hon. Leader of the Opposition is quite understandable to me. Government will do everything that is possible for limiting, controlling and abolishing it in course of time. 4-30 p.m.

“ Therefore, Sir, so far as the principle of the Bill is concerned or the various clauses of the Bill are concerned, no point has been made out by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. So I move that the Bill as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ that the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1948), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ I now move—

‘ that clause 1 of the Bill do stand part of the Bill.’ ”

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The motion was put to vote and carried and clause 1 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2 of the Bill was put to vote and carried and was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. President, I would not have intervened in the debate at this stage especially after the discussion on the general principles of the Bill is over, but for the remarks just now made by the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill. I want to assure hon. Members on the other side of the House, both Government as well as other hon. Members, that the Opposition—the Leader of the Opposition as well as other Members of the Opposition—is anxious that we must keep the discussion at a very high level. But when the Hon. Minister has attributed ‘ narrow-mindedness ’ to the legal profession, because I belong to that profession, I cannot help saying that it does not do any credit to any Member of Government or the Government as a whole. When a Member of Government attributes ‘ narrow-mindedness ’ to the profession of law in which I claim to be a leader, I take very serious objection to his sinking the level of the discussion very low. To attribute narrow-mindedness to any individual or any profession to which the individual belongs is highly objectionable and I hope that hereafter at least it will not be repeated. I object to the Bill and the Deputy Leader also objected to it because it contains a provision allowing drink to the members of the armed forces. The Hon. Minister said that although this Government is anxious that members of the armed forces should not drink, this Government was a prey to the Central Government and that the Central Government (which itself is a Congress Government) might order them to exempt the members of the armed forces in whole or in part. I say it is casting a slur on the Central Government, because they are a guide to the Provincial Government and they have stuck up to the principle of prohibition. Probably, this Government thought, that the Central Government might instruct them to exempt the armed forces from prohibition. I ask why this Government should act in a manner which the Bill does not allow them to do so. There is no reason whatsoever to expect that the Central Government would direct this Government to exempt the armed forces from the provisions of the Act. I never could expect a Member of the Provincial Government casting a slur upon the Central Government.

“ Then, Sir, in answer to my criticism and that of my hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, it was said by the Hon. Minister that they expect the armed forces to come into line with this Government regarding prohibition on the 1st October 1948. They have continued to drink in spite of your law all this time and you are going to allow them to do so until 1st October also. Why do you want to exempt these armed forces from the Act which is in force now? Government expect to persuade these armed forces to keep away from drinking and they thought that persuasion would be

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successful in a few months. That is why they want to wait till 1st October 1948. They think that persuasion is just and necessary in the interests of the armed forces. If Government think that without drink the armed forces will lose their health, why should they not also take time to persuade the people of this Presidency, the common man who drinks now; and why should they in his case alone think that his health is spoiled on account of drink? I say, Sir, the policy adopted by this Government is wholly inconsistent.

“ Sir, as I said in the beginning, I want to sound a note of warning again to the Members of the Treasury Bench and the hon. the Leader of the House that if these discussions should be kept at a high level, the learned profession of law or any member belonging to it cannot be called ‘narrow-minded.’ If we the Opposition take part in these discussions, it is because we want to set right the Government whenever we think they are going wrong. The object of having a Government and an Opposition is to have a good Government and unless there is a fearless Opposition, an Opposition which seeks no favour, we cannot expect the Government to function efficiently. Sir, if I attack the Government, I am not attacking them individually but I am attacking the policy of the Government. I have the greatest respect for the individual Members of Government as such and if I attack this measure it is because I think that it is inconsistent for this Government to adopt this measure. By my attack, I do not cast any slur upon anybody individually. I know Mr. Daniel Thomas also is a lawyer and he is a particular friend of mine and he wants to render service to his countrymen. I know he is sacrificing much, but at the same time, he ought to realize that there is nothing personal in any of our criticisms, so much so, I once again submit that attributes like ‘narrow-mindedness’ should not be made either to myself or to the profession to which I have the honour to belong.”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid my hon. Friend Mr. John has completely misunderstood my statement. I never said that the Leader of the Opposition was narrow-minded. I never said that the members of the legal profession were narrow-minded. What I said was this : if a member of that profession were to pick out small holes, the omission of a comma here or a comma there and things of that sort and thereby build up his arguments, then that manner of arguing might be called narrow-mindedness. My statement was only hypothetical and my hon. Friend Mr. John should have appreciated the force of it, lawyer as he is and accustomed as he is to such hypothetical arguments. I did not cast any slur upon him or upon the legal profession. It is his own imagination. I have the highest regard not only for Mr. John but to every member of that profession. That is the profession in which I was bred up and I may go back to that profession at such time when I ceased to be a Member of the Madras Government. I can never afford to cast any slur upon the legal profession because I hope it will be my refuge in days to come when I do not occupy this Treasury Bench.

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" My hon. Friend Mr. John's statement that I am casting a slur on the Indian Government is also without any foundation. Here again I say he is under a great misapprehension. The Indian Government has come as a great saviour of this country in these critical times, and I submit that the very thought of casting a slur upon that Government could not have originated in me. I say this with all the emphasis at my command. I once again repeat that the Leader of the Opposition is apparently seeing a slur where there is none. His argument is that we are pleading that prohibition is good for the people of this Province, but at the same time we allow the armed forces to drink under the provisions of this Bill. Well, I may say, the people of this Province are the people who are under our control and whose administration is entrusted in our hands. In their case the Madras Government pass such orders as they deem fit and proper. So far as the army personnel is concerned, they are not under our control and if the Government of India should advise us that we should not take steps for enforcing prohibition in their case, then we will not be taking any steps. But if we are taking steps now, it is because the present situation is such as to warrant exemption being given to them. If the Government of India says that the present arrangement may continue, it will have to be continued. It is a matter of high policy in which the responsibility is entirely vested in the Indian Government. That is why we provide in the Bill the wording 'till such time'. The whole scheme of the Act is intended to show that this exemption will be more or less a temporary affair till the Government of India adopts the prohibition policy which we have adopted for our own people; and after all they may be pleased to enforce it in due time."

4-45
p.m.

Clause 3 was put to vote and carried and was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4.

Clause 4 was put to vote and passed.

Clause 1.

Clause 1 was put to vote and passed.

Preamble.

The Preamble was put to vote and passed.

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Mr. Chairman. I move—

'that the Bill be passed into law.' "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to oppose this Bill. It may be too late in the day; but let us have the satisfaction that we have done our duty by our people. Now, I just want to meet one or two points that were mentioned by the Hon. Minister for Prohibition. The first point I want to draw the attention of the House to is this : we Indians are certainly very hospitable people. (Interruption.)

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I am neither a lawyer nor a doctor. (Laughter.) I know the Leader of the House is a dignified gentleman and if I reply, he knows it too, in a humorous and dignified way. We, Indians are a very hospitable people. And it is this obsession of mind of the Hon. Minister that made him say, that it will be a slur on our hospitality if we do not allow the British people who are still here to drink. Here I would remind him of the proverb, 'while you are in Rome be like a Roman'. (A voice: 'Do as a Roman does'.) Yes, thank you. Therefore if the British people do not want to quit this land so soon, let them remain here in the same manner in which we remain here. If we do not drink, let them also not drink. We shall give them very good food in spite of the scarcity of food; and the Hon. Food Minister is there to provide them food. . ."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"By going to the black-market you can get food!"

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If the hon. Leader of the House is prepared to go to the blackmarket he may do so provided it only enhances our reputation as a hospitable nation! I would quote another proverb: 'Do not do unto others what you do not wish to be done to yourself.' Therefore if you do not wish to drink it would be very fair to ask the British people not to drink."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"You want them to ruin their health!"

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I wish them all to return home hale and healthy. The other point on which the Hon. Minister for Prohibition laid great emphasis was that it was the Central Government which wanted this concession to be given. He seemed to say, that being the case, how is it possible for us to prevent the British people and the army from taking liquor. I would submit that there should be a common policy between the Central Government and the Provincial Government. The policy of Prohibition is the policy of the Congress Party, the Central Government and the Provincial Government belong to the Congress Party; such being the case, it is understandable how the Congress Party which is in power both in the Centre and in the Province should object to prohibition. It is the duty of the Provincial Government to say very humbly and respectfully to the Central Government that such members of the army as are addicted to drink should not be sent to our province.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the question of narrow-mindedness in discussion: the point is we are not opposing this measure for the sake of opposition. On the other hand we feel that such Bills are introduced for the sake of political reasons; they wanted to have power given, or rather they wanted to give concessions, they wanted to save some people from being penalized—certain group of people, certain group of officers—to which we object. We say, you should not give such concessions, you should not allow some

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people to drink, while you are not allowing others to drink. Therefore it is not a question of narrow-mindedness or opposition for opposition sake; it is a question of policy; we draw attention to the principles of the policy to which the Congress Party which is in power to-day is wedded. We say, carry on your policy consistently, and nothing more than that. If you do not do that, we on this side of the House and the people outside the House feel that you are going against the wishes of the people. Therefore I say we oppose this Bill."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 2-30 p.m. on 23rd March 1948.

V.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

(1) Notification appended to G.O. No. 84, L.A., dated 16th January 1948, excluding certain areas from the limits of the North Arcot District Board.

(2) The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1948, as passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 39 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1948, page 4 supra.]

Provision of law.	Ranks of officers of the various departments who actually carry out the inspections and investigations without search warrants.	The authority competent in each case to order searches.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Section 165, Criminal Procedure Code.	Officer in charge of a police station or a police officer making an investigation.	Can act by himself.
2 Section 26 of the Madras City Police Act.	Any police officer above the rank of constable.	Do.
3 Section 33 of the Madras City Police Act.	Do.	Do.
4 Section 14 of the Opium Act.	Any officer of the Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue department superior in rank to a peon or constable who may in right of his office be authorized by the Provincial Government in this behalf.	Do.
5 Rule 106 of the Explosives Rules, 1940.	The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Explosives. All District Magistrates. All Stipendiary Magistrates subordinate to District Magistrates. All Commissioners of Police and all Police officers of rank not below that of an Inspector in Presidency towns. All Police officers of rank not below that of Sub-Inspector in the respective areas over which their authority extends.	Do.
6 Section 31 of the Madras Abkari Act.	Commissioner or a Collector or any Abkari or Police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or a Police station officer.	Do.
7 Section 32 of the Madras Abkari Act.	Commissioner or Collector. Any Abkari officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, any Police officer duly empowered in that behalf.	Do.
8 Section 47 of the Madras Salt Act.	Any officer of the Salt or Customs departments empowered by the Central Board of Revenue, any officer of the Police, Land Revenue, or Abkari departments empowered by the Central Board of Revenue with the approval of the Provincial Government.	Do.
9 Section 48 of the Madras Salt Act.	Head of a village.	Do.
10 Section 7-A (1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	A Police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.	Do.
11 Section 7-A (2) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	A Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, or any person specially authorized by the Provincial Government in this behalf.	Do.

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Provision of law.	Ranks of officers of the various departments who actually carry out the inspections and investigations without search warrants.	The authority competent in each case to order searches.
(1)	(2)	(3)
12 Section 8 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	A Magistrate of the first or second class, Presidency Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police may by himself or by his warrant authorize any Police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.	A Magistrate of the first or second class, Presidency Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police may by his warrant authorize any Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter and search.
13 Rule 11 of the Rules under the Poisons Act.	Any Magistrate, any Police officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector, any Revenue officer of or above the rank of Deputy Tahsildar or any Medical Officer of or above the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon or any Health Officer of or above the rank of Health Inspector.	Can act by himself.
14 Clause 7 of the Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1922.	The Collector or any other officer duly appointed by the Provincial Government in this behalf.	Do.
15 Section 11 (2) of the Indian Official Secrets Act.	Any Police officer	Police officer not below the rank of Superintendent by a written order under his hand.
16 Section 5 (2) of the Madras Gaming Act.	Police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police having power to issue a warrant under section 5 (1) of the Act.	Can act by himself.
17 Section 23 (1) of the Dangerous Drugs Act.	Any officer of the Department of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable authorized in this behalf by the Provincial Government.	Do.
18 Section 14 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.	Any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector and any other Police officer authorized in this behalf in writing by the Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police by special order.	Do.
19 Section 22 of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932.	Civil Surgeon, District Magistrate or the Subdivisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate; or Police officer not below the rank of Inspector deputed by the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate.	District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate are empowered to depute any Magistrate or Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.
20 Rule 134 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937.	Any person authorized by the Governor-General in Council by special or general order in writing in this behalf.	Can act by himself.
21 Section 13 of the Petroleum Act.	Any officer authorized by the Central Government by name or by virtue of office.	Do.

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Provision of law.	Ranks of officers of the various departments who actually carry out the inspections and investigations without search warrants.	The authority competent in each case to order searches.
(1)	(2)	(3)
22 Section 26 of the Petroleum Act.	Any officer authorized by name or by the virtue of office by the Central Government by notification in the official gazette.	Can act by himself.
23 Rule 29 of the Rules under the Madras Live-stock Improvement Act.	Licensing officer or person authorized by him in this behalf.	Do.
24 Section 9 of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act.	Any officer authorized by the Provincial Government.	Do.
25 Section 14 of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act.	Do.	Do.
26 Section 14 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act.	Such officers as are authorized by the Government.	Do.
27 Section 7 (1) of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918.	Local Executive Officer, Municipal Health Officers, Panchayat Health Officers, District Health Officers, Health Inspectors and Sanitary Inspectors.	Health Officers may empower their subordinates, viz., Health Inspector and Sanitary Inspectors to exercise such powers.
28 Section 112 of the Public Health Act.	Health Officer	Can act by himself.
29 Section 29 of the Madras Prohibition Act.	A Collector, any Prohibition officer not below such rank as the Provincial Government may determine, any Police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, any officer in charge of a Police station or any other paid or honorary officer authorized by the Provincial Government in that behalf.	Do.
30 Section 27 (c) of the Madras Khadi Control Order.	Inspecting Officer	Do.
31 Section 37 (2) (j) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.	Chief Electrical Inspector to Government (by name) and his staff and officers of the Operating systems of the Government Electricity Department not below the rank of Supervisor, I Grade.	Chief Electrical Inspector.
32 Rule 8 of the Madras Electricity Duty Rules.	Chief Electrical Inspector, Chief Accountant and Accountant in the office of the Chief Electrical Inspector.	Can act by himself.
33 Rule 20 (3) (a) of the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923.	Gazetted Police officers	Do.
34 Rule 73 (d) of the Indian Aircraft Rules.	Inspector of Accidents	Do.
35 Section 14 of the Petroleum.	Any officer authorized by name or by virtue of office by the Central Government by notification in the official gazette.	Do.

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Provision of law.	Ranks of officers of the various departments who actually carry out the inspections and investigations without search warrants.	The authority competent in each case to order searches.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>G.O. No. 4074, Development, dated 18th October 1945—Issued under Defence of India Act and continued under Madras Act XIV of 1946.</i>		
36 Clause 5 of Notification No. IV in the above Government Order— Clause 4 of Notification No. V— Orders regulating exports and imports of firewood and charcoal from and into the Province, and Clause 2 of Notification No. II— 'Odai' firewood into charcoal, and Clause 2 of Notification No. VI— Orders fixing the maximum wholesale prices in Chingleput district and Clause 3 of Notification No. III— Orders fixing the maximum retail prices of firewood in Madras City.	Police and Excise officers, of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector, officers of the Revenue department of and above the rank of Revenue Inspector, officers of the Forest department of and above the rank of Forester, officers of the Commercial Taxes department of and above the rank of Assistant Commercial Tax Officer.	Can act by themselves.
7 Clause 8 of G.O. No. 340, Food, dated 26th March 1947— Intensive Procurement of Paddy, Rice and Millets Order.	Police officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector, others under the City Rationing Officer, Madras, of and above the rank of Checking Inspector and officers of the City Firewood Officer, Madras, of and above the rank of Forester.	Do.
38 The Madras Food-grains Control Order, 1947— <i>G.O. Ms. No. 1029, Food, dated 15th September 1947.</i> (Clause 7 of the Order.)	Any Revenue officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or Firka Supply Officer or Rationing Officer not below the rank of Assistant Rationing Officer or any Police officer of the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Blackmarketing staff, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in the districts to which order applies.	Do.
39 The Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947— <i>G.O. Ms. No 635, Food, dated 22nd May 1947.</i> (Clause 6 of the Order.)	Any person authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or by the Collector of the district and officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspectors of the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Blackmarketing staff.	The Commissioner of the Civil Supplies, Madras, and the Collector of district concerned.

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Provision of law.	Ranks of officers of the various departments who actually carry out the inspections and investigations without search warrants.	The authority competent in each case to order searches.
(1)	(2)	(3)
40 The Madras Rationing Order, 1947— <i>G.O. No. 1029, Food, dated 15th September 1947.</i> [Clause 22 (1) of the Order.]	Rationing Officers and officers authorized by them.	Rationing Officers can act by themselves; they can authorize others also.
41 The Madras Rationing Control Order, 1947— <i>G.O. Ms. No. 365, Food, dated 28th March 1947.</i> (Clause 19 of the Order.)	Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, City Rationing Officer, Madras, and the Collectors concerned or any officer authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, the City Rationing Officer, Madras, or the Collector concerned.	The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, the City Rationing Officer, Madras, and the Collectors concerned can act by themselves; they can authorize others also.
42 The Firewood Rationing Order, 1945. [Clause 14 (1) of the Madras Firewood Rationing Order.]	The City Firewood Rationing Officer and Assistant Firewood Rationing Officers, Madras City.	Can act by themselves.
43 Clause 5 of the order Notification I issued in <i>G.O. Ms. No. 1360, Food, dated, 23rd December 1947.</i> Order empowering requisitioning of paddy, rice and millets.	Any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector of Firkra Supply Officer, any Rationing Officer not below the rank or Assistant Rationing Officer or any Police Officer of the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Blackmarketing staff not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in the districts to which this order applied.	Can act by themselves.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 41 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1948, page 6 supra.]

Extracts from the Government of India, Ministry of Food, Press Communiqué, dated 8th December 1947 (see Answer to Starred Legislative Council Question No. 84).

PRICE FIXATION.

Decision regarding the prices at which procurement should be effected and foodgrains should be sold within their respective areas have been left to the Provincial Governments concerned.

They may fix the prices in such manner as may be considered by them fair and feasible in prevailing local conditions. Besides bringing to an end the constant argument between the Central

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Government and the Provinces on the question of prices, this decision of leave Provinces free to fix their prices is a necessary corollary of the revised food policy. The Government of India have, however, suggested that Provinces should fix prices bearing in mind the need for preventing an undue increase in the cost of living. The Government of India will not bear any portion of the losses, if any, arising from enhancement of procurement price which is not passed on to consumers by an equivalent increase of the consumer's price. The subsidy required for levelling down the prices of foodgrains imported from abroad which is at present borne entirely by the Central Government, will be shared during 1948 by the Central Government and the Provincial Government concerned in that ratio of 2 to 1. In order however to encourage internal procurement and production and maximum assistance by surplus Provinces to deficit Provinces, the Centre will pay to every Provincial Government a Food Bonus. This Bonus will be assessed at the rate of 8 annas per maund of foodgrains procured and another 8 annas per maund of foodgrains exported, subject to the condition that the Food Bonus should be utilized either on meeting the loss, if any, on the distribution of foodgrains procured in India or on supplying to the foodgrain producer at concessional prices manures, fertilizers, and other commodities essential for production of foodgrains. Supplies exported under the Basic Plan from surplus areas to deficit areas will continue to be charged on a non-profit no-loss basis as hitherto.

It is hoped that these arrangements would prevent undue increase in consumer's price, improve procurement and reduce provisional demand for food imports on the Centre.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 42 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1948, page 7 supra.]

List of Military Buildings.

Statement referred to in answer to clauses (a) and (d) of Legislative Council question No. 52.

Name of project.	Price.		Purpose.
	RS.	A. P.	
(i) Naval Stores Depot, Chromepet.	6,25,000	0 0	There are nine hangars, three Nissen huts and a number of semi-permanent masonry-structures in the camp. Except for two hangars and semi-permanent masonry buildings which are being sold to the Madras Institute of Technology, who are the owners of the land, the remaining structures are proposed to be used by the Transport, Public Works, Jail and Highways Departments of the Government.

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Name of project.	Price. RS. A. P.	Purpose.
(ii) Gee Chain Station, Chittoor.	8,500 0 0	This camp consists mainly of Nissen huts and cast iron prefabricated sheds, which are required by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for use in connection with the Machkand Scheme.
(iii) Fourteen military sheds at Pagadala-peta, Cocanada.	4,000 0 0	For locating the Andhra Polytechnic, by the Industries Department.
(iv) One Guard room and barbed wire fencing in the A.M.E.S., Singaroyakonda, Nellore district.	2,760 0 0	For use as stores by the Fisheries Department.
(v) Semi pucca combined room and the wooden jetty in the Flying Boat Base, Cocanada.	1,324 8 0	For the use of the Fisheries Department.
(vi) Thirty-two buildings in the C. M. H. & C. T. C. areas at Cocanada.	29,180 0 0	For temporarily locating the Vizagapatam Engineering College till permanent buildings are constructed.
(vii) A.F.T.T. Camp (within the Engineering College compound), Guindy, excluding six of the hostel blocks.	24,000 0 0	For the use of the Engineering College, Guindy.
(viii) Meat Dehydration Factory at Anantapur.	1,85,447 0 0	For temporarily locating the Anantapur Engineering College, now working at Guindy, till permanent buildings are constructed.
(ix) Meat Dehydration Factory at Rani-pet.	3,24,320 0 0	For locating the Serum Institute of the Veterinary Department.
(x) Military Dairy Farm at Vizagapatam.	1,01,438 7 0	For use as a Dairy Farm by the Veterinary Department.
(xi) Four sheds in the K.G. Hospital compound, Vizagapatam.	1,560 0 0	For providing additional accommodation for the students of the Andhra Medical College.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to clause (a) of starred question No. 44 asked by Sri M. K. Sundararama Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1948 pages, 9-10 supra.]

Statement showing the rates charged by the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation for caustic soda.

Date.	Packings.	Rate. RS. PER CWT.
<i>Caustic soda.</i>		
1st July 1942	In 500 lb. drums (M.S. containers)	45
	In 100 lb. drums (M.S. containers)	46
	Pallets	48
1st September 1942 ..	In 225 lb. drums	46

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Date.	Packings.	Rate. RS. PER CWT.
<i>Caustic soda—cont.</i>		
15th January 1943	.. In 500 lb. drums	35
	100 lb.	36
	225 lb.	36
	Smaller packings	37
7th November 1944	.. In 500 lb. drums	30
	225 lb.	31
	50 lb. (pallets)	32
1st May 1945	 In 500 lb. drums	27
	In 100 lb.	29
	50 lb. (pallets)	32
10th May 1945	 Bulk consumers taking 100 tons per annum	25
15th July 1945	 In 500 lb. drums	25 *
	In 100 lb.	28 *
	50 lb. (pallets)	32 *

* These rates are still current.

All rates f.o.r., Mettur Dam; sales-tax extra.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to clauses (a), (b) and (d) of starred question No. 46 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1948, pages 11-12 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1213, Education, dated 18th June 1946.

[Colleges—Engineering—Vizagapatam and Anantapur—Constitution of an expert committee—Ordered.]

Read—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 889, Education, dated 27th April 1946.

Order—Ms. No. 1213, Education, dated 18th June 1946.

In G.O. No. 889, Education, dated the 27th April 1946, the Government appointed an Organising Principal, to prepare in advance materials required for consideration by an Expert Committee intended to be constituted for giving advice on the question of opening additional Engineering Colleges in the Province. The Director of Public Instruction has since reported that the first two years' courses of studies in all Engineering Colleges are common for all branches of Engineering and that specialization should commence only in the third and the fourth

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years. He has accordingly suggested that the advice of the Expert Committee is necessary concerning the details of the specialized courses of studies to be started when the colleges are opened in permanent buildings. The Government have since sanctioned the opening of two Engineering Colleges—one at Vizagapatam temporarily located at Cocanada and the other at Anantapur, to be temporarily located at Guindy, pending construction of buildings for the institutions.

2. The Government now constitute an Expert Committee consisting of the following members :—

- (1) R. McIntosh, Esq., Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Defence)—*Chairman*.
- (2) The Organizing Principal of the Colleges (*Secretary*).
- (3) Sri Rao Bahadur A. R. Venkatacharya, Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
- (4) W. H. Turner, Esq., Chief Engineer (Highways).
- (5) Sri G. Sundaram, Chief Engineer (Electricity).
- (6) Chief Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
- (7) Sri Dewan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar, Retired Chief Engineer to Government.
- (8) Dr. V. M. Ghatage, Assistant Professor, Aeronautical Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (9) Dr. R. G. Harris, Professor, Aeronautical Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (10) The Secretary, Madras Flying Club.
- (11) G. P. Alexander, Esq., Chairman, Port Trust, Madras.
- (12) E. M. Eduljee, Esq., Engineer in charge of Vizagapatam Ship Yard.
- (13) F. H. Mc. D. Wilson, Esq., Superintendent, Vizagapatam Port.
- (14) The Principal, Engineering College, Guindy.
- (15) Sri S. Govindarajulu Naidu, Vice-Principal, Law College, Madras.
- (16) The Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University or a representative of that University.
- (17) The Principal, Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- (18) Representative of the Annamalai University.

The non-official members of the Committee will be allowed travelling allowance at the rates noted below :—

Railway journeys— $1\frac{3}{4}$ first-class fare and 1 third-class fare (if a servant is taken).

Mileage—Annas twelve.

Daily allowance—Rs. 7-8-0.

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3. The Committee is requested to consider the following matters and send a report to Government as early as possible :—

(1) the specialized courses of studies to be provided in the colleges, account being taken of the courses of studies in the existing Engineering Colleges ;

(2) the permanent arrangements to be made for the location of the colleges—e.g., site, buildings ;

(3) the staff to be employed ; and

(4) other cognate matters.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to arrange for placing before the Committee all the materials already gathered.

G.O. Ms. No. 1829, Education, dated 19th August 1947.

[Technical education—Standing Advisory Board—Constituted.]

Read—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 21st March and 16th June 1947, No. 501 K-2/46.

Order—Ms. No. 1829, Education, dated 19th August 1947.

The Government have decided that a Standing Advisory Board for Technical Education should be constituted. The functions of the Board will be—

(1) to advise the Government on all matters of technical and technological education of all types including university standard, diploma standard, and artisan standard, on a properly co-ordinated basis to meet the requirements and developments of this Province and India as a whole, and

(2) to examine the technical and technological education of this Province in all its aspects and make recommendations with a view to reorganize it on a basis that will make it more useful, efficient and up to date.

2. The constitution of the Board will be as follows :—

Hon'ble Minister for Education—*Chairman*.

Members.

(1) Hon'ble Minister for Public Works.

(2) Director of Public Instruction.

(3) Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Defence).

(4) Do. (Electricity).

(5) Do. (Highways).

(6) Do. (Irrigation).

(7) Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy.

(8) Do. Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore.

(9) Do. Engineering College, Vizagapatam (Cocanada).

(10) Director or Joint Director of Industries.

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(11) One Technical representative of the Institution of Engineers (India), South India Centre, Madras.

(12) Three representatives of the Universities (one from each of the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities).

(13) One Technical nominee of the Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(14) Three members of the Madras Legislature (two from the Legislative Assembly and one from the Legislative Council).

(15) Chief Engineers, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.

(16) Six members to be nominated by Government to re-present various industries and the public.

The Principal of the Engineering College, Guindy, will be the Secretary to the Board.

3. The official members will draw travelling and daily allowances admissible under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules. Members of the Legislature will draw travelling and daily allowances at the rates for which they are eligible when attending meetings of the Legislature. Other non-official members will draw travelling and daily allowances at the rates admissible to members of first-class committees with reference to the orders in G.O. No. 520, Finance, dated 10th July 1947.

4. The Government direct that the Expert Committee appointed by them in G.O. No. 1213, Education, dated 18th June 1946, shall cease to function from the date of these proceedings.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 6 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1948, pages 13-14 supra.]

STATUTORILY RATIONED AREAS.

Statement showing the people to whom rice, millets and foodgrains other than rice was supplied in the statutorily rationed areas, quantity so supplied, etc., as on 1st December 1947.

Serial number and name of the municipality.	Ration card population.	Quantity of rice supplied.	Quantity of wheat supplied.	Quantity of millets supplied.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Anantapur district—				
1 Anantapur	29,953	135	2	88
2 Guntakal	32,865	105	2	124
3 Hindupur	21,691	83	..	47
4 Tadpatri	17,141	75	..	55

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Serial number and name of the municipality.	Ration card population.	Quantity of rice supplied.	Quantity of wheat supplied.	Quantity of millets supplied.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
North Arcot district—				
5 Gudiyattam	43,617	246	2	20
6 Tiruppattur	25,148	165	1	21
7 Tiruvannamalai	38,251	291	2	14
8 Vaniyambadi	43,214	249	2	7
9 Vellore	112,325	747	15	28
10 Wallajapet	11,347	66	1	1
South Arcot district—				
11 Chidambaram	29,664	257	3	8
12 Cuddalore	74,973	470	5	2
13 Villupuram	29,098	153	1	19
14 Adoni	54,395	149	39	184
Bellary district—				
15 Bellary	77,311	303	36	196
16 Hospet	38,510	201	11	64
Chingleput district—				
17 Madras suburban area	70,622	547	21	15
18 Chingleput	19,742	157	4	2
19 Conjeeveram	80,511	550	4	11
Chittoor district—				
20 Chittoor	40,385	265	5	5
21 Tirupati	27,061	165	1	16
Coimbatore district—				
22 Coimbatore	188,043	1,264	31	291
23 Dharapuram	20,563	110	..	4
24 Erode	61,286	342	10	54
25 Pollachi	42,411	268	..	41
26 Tiruppur	44,185	239	3	107
27 Udumalpet	20,011	144	1	35
Cuddapah district—				
28 Cuddapah	40,163	307	33	53
29 Proddatur	35,697	203	23	89
East Godavari district—				
30 Cocanada	94,305	584	17	10
31 Peddapuram	21,742	125	..	2
32 Rajahmundry	93,388	621	13	8
West Godavari district—				
33 Ellore	83,761	494	6	4
34 Palacole	22,177	128	..	1
Guntur district—				
35 Chirala	50,505	273	1	..
36 Guntur	151,258	832	15	17
37 Narasapur	22,074	130	15	13
38 Ongole	25,028	176	1	4
39 Tenali	53,456	289	3	..
Kistna district—				
40 Bezwada	167,109	1,158	7	7
41 Gudivada	33,218	212	1	8
42 Masulipatam	84,129	562	4	5
Kurnool district—				
43 Kurnool	60,119	241	9	241
44 Nandyal	31,413	133	2	104
Madras district—				
45 Madras City	1,402,635	9,003	316	552
Madura district—				
46 Bodinaikkanur	31,239	138	..	10
47 Dindigul	69,838	468	5	21
48 Kodaikkandal	10,152	70	5	20
49 Madura	319,083	1,965	45	23
50 Palni	30,525	177	3	16
51 Periakulam	28,094	157	2	19

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Serial number and name of the municipality.	Ration card population.	Quantity of rice supplied.	Quantity of wheat supplied.	Quantity of millets supplied.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Malabar district (Urban)—				
52 Calicut	175,234	1,018	43	80
53 Cannanore	71,055	431	6	10
54 Cochin	30,359	177	2	2
55 Palghat	90,961	621	4	18
56 Tellicherry	51,063	308	14	..
Malabar district (Rural)				
57 Calicut taluk	302,246	1,726	..	53
58 Chirakkal taluk	433,869	2,382	..	6
59 Ernad taluk	555,379	2,924	1	6
60 Kottayam taluk	274,792	1,488	4	6
61 Kurumbranad taluk	478,024	2,716	1	24
62 Palghat taluk	506,621	3,004	..	1
63 Ponnani taluk	646,371	4,035	1	29
64 Walluvanad taluk	525,814	2,194	4	..
65 Wynad taluk	128,215	939	6	73
Nellore district—				
63 Nellore	76,371	461	26	15
Nilgiris district—				
67 Coonoor	30,390	181	24	41
68 Ootacamund	39,980	249	15	62
Ramnad district—				
69 Devalkottai	29,035	167	2	3
70 Karaikudi	39,222	245	2	13
71 Rajapalayam	35,747	370	2	7
72 Sivakasi	19,161	119	1	4
73 Srivilliputtur	35,357	259	..	21
74 Virudunagar	41,332	255	6	41
Salem district—				
75 Salem	189,539	1,302	3	252
South Kanara district—				
76 Kasaragod	32,734	200	..	31
77 Mangalore	142,113	934	15	62
78 Udipi	21,418	111	2	20
Tanjore district—				
79 Kumbakonam	85,560	601	3	9
80 Mannargudi	26,770	174	9	2
81 Mayavaram	40,979	260	2	7
82 Negapatam	52,173	387	11	3
83 Tanjore	87,243	693	6	29
84 Tiruvarur	27,643	179	1	..
Tinnevely district—				
85 Tinnevely <i>cum</i> Palamcottah.	155,676	1,097	3	21
86 Tuticorin	92,768	617	5	48
87 Karur	43,267	269	4	43
88 Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam.	288,736	2,062	29	65
Vizagapatam district—				
89 Anakapalle	34,918	181	..	8
90 Bimlipatam	9,921	57	1	8
91 Chicacole	23,978	141	..	9
92 Vizagapatam	147,726	1,003	24	73
93 Vizianagram	87,991	534	3	21
Total ..	1,04,72,192	63,377	1,013	3,922

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NON-STATUTORILY RATIONED AREAS.

Statement showing (i) the number of people to whom rice was supplied in the non-statutorily rationed areas and (ii) the quantity of (a) rice, (b) millets and (c) foodgrains other than rice and millets supplied as on 1st December 1947.

Name of district.	Ration card population as on 1st December 1947 (adults and children).	Quantity (in tons) of foodgrains supplied in November 1947.		
		Rice.	Millets.	Foodgrains other than rice and millets.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Anantapur	950,213	439	830	4
2 Arcot (North)	1,452,682	3,509	254	6
3 Arcot (South)	1,096,823	3,899	583	9
4 Bellary	729,490	378	429	2
5 Chingleput	1,483,316	4,667	84	8
6 Chittoor	1,061,575	1,408	307	27
7 Coimbatore	828,060	5,056	3,370	9
8 Cuddapah	896,494	450	455	12
9 Godavari (East)	1,810,954	1,927	139	1
10 Godavari (West)	1,093,579	3,837	13	3
11 Guntur	1,378,581	208	171	4
12 Kistna	678,300	2,278	70	2
13 Kurnool	656,069	207	782	2
14 Madura	1,239,811	2,690	542	4
15 Nellore	784,789	1,830	810	9
16 Nilgiris	169,724	1,099	428	9
17 Ramnad	1,502,838	5,261	440	11
18 Salem	1,506,398	2,101	1,645	10
19 South Kanara	1,057,417	2,351	50	6
20 Tanjore	1,056,092	2,577	2	..
21 Tinnevely	1,826,591	3,861	473	7
22 Trichinopoly	721,583	1,297	677	3
23 Vizagapatam	2,198,963	3,797	813	..
Total	26,177,342	55,127	13,367	148

NOTE.—Figures in column (2) do not include self-sufficient producers.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to clause (a) of unstarred question No. 7 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1948, pages 14–15 supra.]

Statement showing the quantity of petrol allotted by the Government of India for this Province for each quarter since 1st November 1946.

	Lakhs of gallons.	
1st November 1946—31st January 1947	..	36.84
1st February 1947—30th April 1947	..	40.80
1st May 1947—31st July 1947	..	41.15
1st August 1947—31st October 1947	..	41.58
1st November 1947—31st January 1948	..	39.3
1st February 1948—30th April 1948	..	37.92

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of unstarred question No. 7 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1948, pages 14-15 supra.]

Statement showing the quantities of petrol issued in each quarter since 1st November 1946 to 31st January 1948 for motor cars, lorries, buses and other vehicles.

Serial number and quarter from—to.	Issues made for motor cars and cycles.	For Lorries.	For Buses.	For other vehicles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Quarter ending 31st January 1947 (from 1st November 1946 to 31st January 1947).	746,237	1,239,492	1,198,449	438,020
2 Quarter ending 30th April 1947 (from 1st February to 30th April 1947).	814,784	1,360,658	1,345,158	491,738
3 Quarter ending 31st July 1947 (from 1st May to 31st July 1947).	741,212	1,276,544	1,459,002	506,804
4 Quarter ending 31st October 1947 (from 1st August to 31st October 1947).	800,116	1,165,998	1,587,188	490,329
5 Quarter ending 31st January 1948 (from 1st November 1947 to 31st January 1948).	709,489	1,216,262	1,479,123	447,668

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to clause (a) of unstarred question No. 8 asked by Sri P. Veerabhadraswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1948, page 16 supra.]

Statement showing the number of buses and lorries running for hire in Vizagapatam district.

Year.	Buses running for hire.	Lorries running for hire.
1944	114	71
1945	134	82
1946	154	138
1947	159	238

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APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of unstarred question No. 8 asked by Sri P. Veerabhadraswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1948, page 16 supra.]

Statement showing the number of petrol and gas driven buses in Vizagapatam district.

Year.	Petrol driven buses.	Gas-driven buses.
1944	7	107
1945	9	125
1946	40	114
1947	95	64

